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Column One
By
David Courtney

Delay in Grant To Israel Proposed By U.S. Congress

YOU stare through the window to the road, where a south wind whips the dust- clouds like a boy with a hoop. It is easier to assess the purpose of the wind and the dust than of the world events that blow by in a bluster of self-importance, to leave by the roadside a litter of fading newspaper headlines. Back from a month's respite, you find the litter piled a little higher; and, with heavy but still hopeful heart, like a hungry dog at an ash can, scratch busily in search of a promising morsel.

ON the surface of the litter is a new Israel Government: a bone with little meat on it — better, it has been said, than no bone at all; but hardly likely to satisfy the needs of those who have no other sustenance. Something, perhaps, to gnaw at against those better times so often postponed and postponed again, between which and now, may be war, or at any rate the armaments needed to fight a war and, with luck, frighten a potential enemy. The potential enemy has laid claim to new atom bombs, saying, in effect: "You of the West insist upon making atom bombs with which to frighten us of the East. We, therefore, shall insist upon making atom bombs with which to frighten you of the West."

LET us bury the Israel bone in a corner of the garden, from which it can be dug out at hungry leisure, and return to the scratching. We come upon the scent of new elections in Britain. The papers say that Labour will lose on October 25 and the Conservatives come back with a majority of from 40 to 50. There is a hard winter in front of the British people, and not the first hard winter either. Perhaps Mr. Churchill can dig, or bury, more coal than Mr. Attlee. People argue like that, not surprisingly, when they are told that the Germans will be warmer this winter than the British and will have more to eat. They say to themselves: Mr. Attlee has not been able to stand up to the Americans or the Germans or the Persians and may not be able to stand up to the Egyptians, whose latest piece of impudence should make even a Socialist blush with anger. Mr. Churchill probably does not share their confidence in his own capacity to do better, but he has the right kind of rhetoric.

THROUGH the wayside litter of events, part accident and part deliberate, General Omar Bradley, chief of the gallant conquistadores with whom, plus treasure and arms, America pays back an ancient debt to Europe, rides at his task of knitting up the ragged ends of the Old World's security. As yet, there is nothing there to get one's teeth into. It is another bone, very much bigger of course, but lacking meat and marrow. The meat and marrow, we are told, will come in due time, provided mischievous meddlers like Aneurin Bevan are kept out of the way; and provided the Germans can be persuaded to make up for the inevitable deficit in the French contribution.

DEEP down in the ash can, steadily growing more unhygienic, the Korean refuse remains, with so much litter piled on top of it that people more and more forget its existence, passing it by with their noses slightly averted. Indo-China? no better, nor Malaya; which, it would seem, like the poor, we shall have always with us. Little matters deep under the litter, breeding a fly that stings the world into a vicious temper which may one day become an atomic fit. To be sure, reflects the dog at the ash can, this is an unprofitable business nowadays.

Tel Aviv, October 12.

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Truman today signed the bill authorizing \$7,423,527,780 for foreign economic and military aid as part of the effort of the non-Communist world to unleash the constructive forces of human freedom.

The huge dollar allocation was recommended earlier today by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, but the bill actually appropriating the funds has yet to pass Congress. Until the bill appropriating the money has been approved by both the House and the Senate, the legislation signed by the President today — known as the Mutual Security Act — cannot become effective.

The House Appropriations Committee, however, yesterday recommended that the programme for spending \$30 million to assist the rehabilitation of refugees in Israel, included in the bill, should not be embarked upon until "the situation is thoroughly explored."

Plan for Spending
The committee approved the bill without changes in the section providing \$306,250,000 in military aid and \$160 million in economic and technical aid for the Middle East. But its report said that testimony showed "no programme as yet has been developed for the expenditure of \$30 million for refugees coming into Israel."

The \$7,423,527,780 allocation is only \$48 million less than President Truman had requested. The entire cut was made in funds proposed for economic aid for Asia and the Pacific area.

At the White House signing ceremony, President Truman said: "There is some misapprehension that the free world is embarking on nothing but an armaments race with the Soviet empire. This is not the case."

(Reuter, UP)

Headway Reported In Korea Talks

MUNSAI, Thursday. — Allied and Communist liaison officers met twice today and the Communists reported they had made headway towards reopening the truce talks.

Another session is scheduled for 12 a.m. Friday which indicates that the officers failed to reach a final agreement.

Communists reported in Panmunjon said the Communist liaison staff reported that the teams agreed on most "technical arrangements" for a meeting near the Panmunjon site.

Thursday's session was held in much the same atmosphere of cordiality as Wednesday's meeting.

Peking radio said the site had been selected. But a U.N. Command announcement said the U.N. command delegation considers the site selected will be in no man's land, approximately midway between the lines of the opposing forces. The site will be in the Panmunjon area, but its actual location has not been determined.

During the morning's meeting, sounds of what have been an aerial dogfight were heard almost directly over the meeting area. There were bursts of machine gun and rocket fire and exhaust trails but no planes were seen.

On the fighting front today French infantrymen were grimly holding "hardcore ridge" across of Yungu on the east central sector, an Allied communiqué said. With the hotly disputed ridge in Allied hands, tank and infantry patrols led through the deep valleys before in destructive raids on Communist positions.

Northwest of Yungu on the western front men of the U.S. Cavalry Division beat back three counter attacks by Chinese Communists early this morning. They reported "limited gains" as the U.N. advance fought against stubborn defense.

Fifth airforce fighters and bombers claimed to have destroyed 135 vehicles in North Korea last night. F-84s reported the heaviest traffic on the Sinanju-Pyongyang road leading south from China.

15,000 To Move Out of Tents

Fifteen thousand tent dwellers in ma'abarot will shortly be transferred to prefabricated wooden cottages in the first phase of large-scale Government operations in anticipation of the approaching winter, it was decided yesterday at the first meeting of the new Cabinet in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem.

The decision followed an extensive discussion of the pre-winter ma'abarot situation. The cottages, from Sweden and Austria, are already on their way to Israel and will be erected before the rainy season by the Jewish Agency, which will act as contractor for the Government.

The plan which crystallized from yesterday's discussion would transfer first those who have already spent a winter under canvas and those living in hilly areas, where the winter is especially severe. If the transfers proceed according to plan, it is hoped that it will not be necessary to reinstitute the "Korot Gag" programme of placing ma'abarot children in city homes for the rainy season.

A special ministerial committee, consisting of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. Eshkol; the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson; the Minister without portfolio, Mr. Peretz Naphthal; and the Finance Minister, Mr. E. Kaplan, was appointed by the Cabinet to arrange the details.

Report on Supply
Earlier in the meeting, the Cabinet heard a report on the food and raw-material supply situation by Dr. Dov Joseph who is understood to have presented a number of suggestions, but Government sources declined to reveal the nature of the Minister's report or his suggestions.

A study of the entire supply problem, covering food, clothing, raw materials, etc., was authorized by the Cabinet, which appointed a four-member ministerial committee, consisting of Dr. Joseph, Mr. Kaplan, the Communications Minister, Mr. Pinkas, and Mr. P. Naphthal to carry out the study and bring specific recommendations to the Cabinet within 10-12 days.

The first item on the Cabinet's agenda yesterday was the adoption of procedures to govern its meetings. With a few technical exceptions, the rules adopted are understood to be the same as those which governed meetings of the previous Government.

Describing the minor changes adopted yesterday in the rules of procedure, a Government spokesman said that they include the prohibition of smoking during meetings.

In accordance with the Small

Stronger Control Of Supplies Planned

The Control Department in the Ministry of Trade and Industry "will be even stronger than that which existed within the framework of Dr. Joseph's Ministry of Supply and Rationing," authoritative sources stated in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Trade and Industry Control will deal with food and supply, as well as industrial and other items, it was stated. The staff of 300 will probably be enlarged.

It is not yet clear, however, whether the Economic Department will remain under Police control or whether it will also be incorporated in the Trade and Industry Control Department.

It was reported last night that an urgent message had been sent asking the return to Israel of Dr. Zvi Lerman, former director of the Ministry's Control Department and later the head of its Quality Control Section. Mr. Lerman, who is now abroad on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, is needed in connection with the reorganization of the Control Department.

Eight Soldiers Hurt In Road Accidents

Eight soldiers were injured yesterday, five of them seriously, in two accidents which occurred on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, near Hartuv.

The six occupants of the first jeep were injured when it overturned. They were taken to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem where three of them were released after receiving first aid.

In another mishap, two soldiers were hurt when their jeep turned over near the Hartuv police station. They were both taken to the Hadassah Hospital, where one of them was still unconscious late last night.

S. AFRICAN REQUEST
JOHANNESBURG, Thursday. (AP) — Mr. J. G. Marks, company director, who died here on September 4, left \$150,000 to the Jewish National Fund of Israel and \$25,000 to the Hebrew University.

U.S. Working On Solution To Oil Strife

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — State Department experts on the Near East were tonight reported working on a plan which they believed might serve as a basis for a settlement of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

The tentative framework of such a plan was outlined to Persian Premier Mossadeq by Mr. George McGhee, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East affairs on Tuesday, reliable sources here stated. Mr. McGhee saw Dr. Mossadeq alone and immediately afterwards returned to Washington.

Observers here believed that Mr. McGhee's proposals were only explanatory and that concrete proposals would follow after consultations in Washington.

Away Instructions
Meanwhile, all Security Council members, except the Soviet Union, today were awaiting instructions from their respective governments on the draft of a revised resolution to be presented by Britain to the Council next Monday.

The draft — milder and more conciliatory than before — was handed by Britain to the other states in the Council yesterday and immediately referred to their governments.

The Soviet Union was not given a copy of the draft, the Soviet spokesman having said the Council lacked jurisdiction. The British delegation, a member said, decided it would be "a waste of time" to give the Soviet a copy.

In New York today Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the U.S. oil company, proposed the creation of a U.N. authority to buy out Britain's interest in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The plan calls for the purchase of at least 51 per cent of the company's stock to ensure U.S. oil reserves which are being depleted by the rapid depletion of oil and the rapid depletion of oil reserves which is resulting from the loss of Iranian oil. The scheme, he added, would also provide a way out for Britain and Iran.

Cairo Offered Full Role in M.E. Pact

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Egypt would be a full partner with the U.S., Britain, France, Greece and Turkey in deciding the NATO Middle East command structure, if Egypt agreed to take part in a Middle East defence arrangement, according to highly-placed sources here.

These sources said that Egypt would stand a good chance of having an Egyptian general command the Suez Canal area under the NATO plan for the Middle East. Egypt would also help decide with other partners whether the Middle East defence arrangement would come under the command of Eisenhower or would be a separate command under the strategic directives of the NATO standing group here.

It was predicted that General Bradley and his present mission, now in Syria and Lebanon, would go to Cairo after visiting Istanbul. Under this plan Egypt would receive arms from the U.S. and other NATO countries. However, it is not intended to invite other Middle East countries, such as Israel, to join the defence arrangement. This would come later, if all original partners in the NATO command, including Egypt, agreed.

P.C.C. Talks Resume In Paris Today

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — The Palestine peace conference will resume here tomorrow afternoon after a two-day recess during which the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission daily awaited reactions to its letter to the Arab and Israel delegations.

The letter was a diplomatic device to break the deadlock over the wording of the proposed declaration of good intentions.

The Arab opposition to making any pledge against hostile acts so far prevented the conference from considering the P.C.C. five-point plan.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET
LONDON, Thursday (AP). — The appointment of Earl Mountbatten to be Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Mediterranean fleet was announced by the Admiralty today.

Britain Won't Evacuate, Offer to Egypt Held Up

CAIRO STANDS ON 'RIGHTS' Definite Decision By Tomorrow

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — While a Foreign Office spokesman declared Britain's determination to maintain her garrison in the Suez Canal, it was officially revealed here that the new British proposals on the defence of the Middle East and the status of the Sudan have temporarily been shelved "pending further investigation."

It was expected here that a definite decision on whether to present the proposals would be made in the next 48 hours. Official opinion here still favoured placing the proposals before the Egyptian government, it was learned.

"Britain will take all necessary steps to maintain her garrison in the Suez Canal," a Foreign Office spokesman commented today.

Troops 'Justified'
The British view, he said, is that the presence of the garrison is fully justified under the terms of the still valid 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The British government definitely refuses to recognize its unilateral abrogation by Egypt or to modify the existing troop concentrations.

Detailed plans to maintain the British troops in the Canal Zone even under "stere conditions" were believed to be in an advanced state of preparation. Military opinion here was confident that any inconvenience caused by the Egyptians would not seriously affect Britain's capacity to hold their ground.

Commenting on a report that Britain would, if necessary, organize an air lift to maintain the Canal garrison, the spokesman said no necessary arrangement would be neglected but it was unlikely that the troops would have to be supplied by air.

Supply by sea would be the obvious and simple way of maintaining supplies if they were cut off in the hinterland by the Egyptian government.

Sudanese Should Choose
An official statement issued by the Foreign Office late yesterday confirmed that Britain would agree to no change in the status of the Sudan without consulting the Sudanese. She would also maintain the right of the Sudanese freely to choose their ultimate status.

"Meanwhile his Majesty's Government intend to give the fullest support to the Governor General of the Sudan in continuing to administer the Government of the Sudan in accordance with the condominium agreement of 1899 and in his aim of assisting the Sudanese towards the attainment of self-government at the earliest possible moment," the statement stressed.

Egypt Overreached Itself, London Feels

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent
LONDON, Thursday. — The new proposals which were to have been presented to Egypt this week were planned in the name of America, Britain, France and Turkey. It is now unlikely that they will be formally submitted until the Cairo government has clarified its attitude.

As usual, there is disagreement over the meaning of the latest events. The State Department at one end believes that Nahas Pasha is simply trying to strengthen his hand for the coming talks with the West, while the French take the pessimistic view that Cairo does not want to cooperate at all.

Here, the emphasis is on keeping in step with Washington while presenting a stiffer front than was done in Persia. The Indian and Turkish attitude are regarded as encouraging. Delhi sympathized with Persia, but has shown alarm and concern over the latest Egyptian move and Indian comment is hostile to Egypt and contemptuous of the Arab League. The Turkish government seems to have been shocked by Cairo's tactics.

It is therefore thought that Britain will receive relatively strong support if the Egyptians try to starve the British out of the Canal zone.

Sudan Solution

The threat to the Sudan can probably be circumvented by speeding constitutional development there and getting the anti-Egyptian faction of the Nationalists in power. This solution is today suggested by "The Times." It would find enthusiastic support in India and is in fact believed to have been recommended by Mr. Nehru.

All told there is a feeling here that the Egyptians may have overreached themselves.

The immediate question is whether the Western powers will proceed with their plans for the METO command or

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

Jerusalem	42	32	21	10
Tel Aviv	44	34	23	12
Lydda Airport	40	30	20	10
Beersheba	44	34	24	13
Haifa	42	32	22	11

Forecast: Rainy conditions with fresh to strong southerly winds and heavy rain in the south. Fresh easterly winds likely in the north and Haifa Bay. Outlook for Saturday: Rain expected to break at least partially during the morning, local light rain possible.

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Wind speed, expected today.

8,523 immigrants arrived during September, according to the Jewish Agency. 3,041 came from Rumania, 2,149 from Persia, 1,123 from Morocco, Tunis and Algeria, 626 from Libya, 288 from Iraq and 1,296 from other countries.

After a rise of IL 2.5m. last week, currency in circulation remained at IL 94,933,738.500 this week.

A consignment of salmonids, characins and grass-carps was sent by S.A.S. plane yesterday to the Schoenbrunn Zoological Garden in Vienna.

Ten black owners were arrested in Haifa yesterday for refusing to sell Virginia cigarettes which they had in their possession, and for concealing 30 to 50 packs each. They were released on IL 100 bail each by the Magistrate's Court.

Plans for Preparing Jerusalem Ma'barot

Members of the Jerusalem District Representative's office, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Biran, yesterday discussed steps that must be taken to secure ma'barot in the Jerusalem area before the winter weather arrives. A report is expected to be submitted at the inter-ministerial committee on ma'barot set up yesterday by the Cabinet (See Page One).

It is understood that the report noted that despite the overall favourable situation of the ma'barot in this area, with almost all of the residents already transferred from tents to various types of huts, several important steps must be taken. These include the strengthening of the metal huts against the wind, better transport, improvement of roads, and the establishment of warehouses and a bakery at a point near the ma'barot.

It is felt that the most likely place is Hartuv, which already has several warehouses built along a railroad spur. The storage units are in need of repairs and could be used to store food not only during the rainy season but throughout the year as well. A bakery at this point would also facilitate delivery of bread to the centers, which now must get their supplies from Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem representatives are also expected to recommend the establishment of district committees in the ma'barot. It is pointed out that such a committee has been working effectively in the Jerusalem area and consists of a member of the District Representative's office, and representatives of the Jewish Agency, Regional Council, Health Ministry, police and other interested parties.

Quality of Mercy

JAPPA, Thursday. — "After all, it's Yom Kippur and if I don't forgive you, God will in any case," an Arab restaurant owner told a Jewish soldier in the General Hospital here.

The soldier, who had beaten the shopkeeper for serving customers on Yom Kippur, had apologized when he found out that his victim was not a Jew.

Tryfus Witness Says He Changed Record

Court witness Ze'ev Halperin, in charge of the daily record at Haifa's Eastern Police Station on the night of the alleged ambush-bombing of Gershon Rivov and Shimon Hinnat, admitted yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court that he had twice made false entries on instructions from Inspector David Tryfus and Sergeant Z. Schwartzbart.

The witness, whose appearance had been ordered after the conclusion of defence testimony on Monday by Judge B. Halevy, testified that Tryfus gave him a slip of paper and ordered him to copy it into the record.

Before receiving the note, he had overheard a telephone conversation between Tryfus and Deputy Police Superintendent Aryeh Schur, in the course of which the register had been mentioned. He had not, however, heard Superintendent Schur's remarks, he said.

Next, he was taken to the home of Schwartzbart, who was lying wounded in bed. Beside him was the police record. The page with the entry he had made on the Rivov incident had been torn out, the witness said. Schwartzbart ordered him to make a new entry, which he dictated.

'Daily Express' Poll Gives Tories Edge

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — The "Daily Express" poll of public opinion today gave the Conservatives a lead over the Socialists of 31 per cent to 42 per cent for the elections.

Many more Liberals said they would vote Tory, and Socialist confidence was "slipping," the paper said.

Regional Pacts Must Comply With U.N. Charter, Lie Says

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuters). — U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie today called for greater and more effective collective security system to which he said all regional defense pacts were complementary. This was one of the main themes of Mr. Lie's statement on the world situation in his introductory report to the General Assembly, to be submitted to the session in Paris next month.

Mr. Lie warned against inflation resulting from the Korean war and rearmament in the report itself, which was published on September 6. He reserved his usual world review until today to bring it nearer to the opening of the Assembly's sixth session.

Mr. Lie said: "There should be no conflict between obligations arising on the one hand, from regional and mutual defense pacts concluded in conformity with the Charter, and obligations arising on the other hand, from the U.N. collective security system."

"Any serious threat or act of armed repression calling for action under such pacts will also call for action by the U.N., since the latter must, under the Charter, always be concerned whenever and wherever peace is threatened or broken."

"Furthermore, it is not possible to achieve lasting security from war by regional pacts alone. At best these pacts can of themselves only lead to a precarious balance of power. It is, I believe, in the vital national interest of member states desiring peace that their regional security commitments be more clearly regarded as complementary to their primary obligation to join in defending world peace under the U.N."

"It is essential if the U.N. is to develop a world collective security system that will be a really effective deterrent to armed aggression and a barrier against war."

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Ethrog Marketplace Near T.A. Synagogue

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The square beside the Great Synagogue in Allenby Road here was turned into a market place today with dozens of hawkers selling ethrogim and palm branches.

Ethrog prices varied usually with the appearance of the prospective customer from 500 prutot to as much as IL 2,500. The cost of a lulav ranged from about 500 prutot to a pound.

The official prices for the "four types" is 900 prutot — 450 for ethrogim, 350 for palm and myrtle branches and 120 prutot for willow branches. The Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

This night he was called into Tryfus' office at the station where he noticed that the entry made at Schwartzbart's home had not been torn out and altered. Tryfus ordered him to copy the revised entry into the record, the witness said. Many details of the entries did not correspond with the facts.

The Court will summon no further witnesses. Following Dr. Halevy's announcement that both the prosecution and defence will be permitted to call new witnesses to re-examine witnesses already heard, the prosecution and Schwartzbart said they would not do so. Tryfus asked for postponement of his decision until today's session.

Big 3 Army Heads Visit Venizelos

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuters). — M. Sophocles Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, today received separately the U.S., British and French Chiefs of Staff. "I explained the political aspect of Greece's inclusion into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization," he said afterwards, "and warned them against the Greek press reports indicating that the Greek army command was split and undermined by politics."

The Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley (U.S.), Field Marshal Sir William Slim (Britain), and General Charles Leclerc (France) were also having discussions today with Greek military and political leaders.

Thanks Britain

Premier Venizelos, in his statement today, referred to an open letter by King Paul published by an Athens morning newspaper, which said that since Field Marshal Alexander Papagos relinquished the high command of the army (in May) the army had been subjected to lax discipline.

Mr. Venizelos said he particularly thanked Sir William Slim for Britain's support for Greece's request to join NATO. "Thus the feeling of security has been considerably increased among the Greek people," he added.

Arab League Backs Blandford Plan

The Arab League Council concluded its sessions in Cairo Wednesday night after endorsing the recommendations of its Political Committee concerning the acceptance in principle of the proposals of Mr. J. Blandford, the rejection of the P.C.C. proposals and the support of Egypt's move abrogating the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Syrian Parliament, meanwhile, was reported to have protested against the League's acceptance of the Blandford proposals, describing them as a violation of the right of Palestine Arab refugees to return home.

The proposals of Mr. Blandford, head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, are that the Arab refugees are to be settled on the territory of the Arab states where they now reside under a programme financed by both the Arab states and UNRWA, and with the latter's technical assistance.

Cables in Brief

ACCUSATION. — The U.S. accused of dropping atomic bombs by parachute into Albania at a spy trial in Tirana, according to the official Albanian news agency.

RETRIBUTION. — French fighters and bombers yesterday joined in heavy attacks on a badly-manned Vietminh rebel division fleeing along mountain trails from Haiphong to 120 kms. north-west of Hanoi, Indo-China, Reuters reported yesterday.

MISDEED. — Mr. Gerga Vilam, Yugoslav Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and chief of the current goodwill mission to Ethiopia, arrived in Cairo last night en route to Addis Ababa.

Britain Said Sounding Israel on M.E. Pact

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Although no confirmation could be obtained here, it is learned from reliable sources that the British government has recently sounded Israel's opinion concerning active participation in Middle East defence.

It is possible that Egypt's avowed non-cooperation would lead to the waning of Israel, whose army was described as "impressive" by Britain's commander in the Middle East, Sir Brian Robertson.

Gift to Yemenites

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — M. Rene Blum, the Luxembourg Minister to Moscow, has handed \$100 to the Israel Legation in Moscow for "My Little Yemenite friends."

M. Blum, who is deeply interested in Israel affairs, and particularly in Youth Aliya, is a non-Jew. The Israel Government has invited him to visit the country, and he may do so in the spring.

FOUR STOWAWAYS HELD IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — Four Israeli stowaways, who had hidden in the chain locker of the s.s. Columbia Heights, were remanded for seven days by the Magistrate's Court here today. They were discovered 12 hours out of Haifa on Monday and the captain ordered the ship to return. He telegraphed to the port police, who sent a launch to get the men as soon as the ship reached territorial waters.

Two Israeli sailors who had deserted their ship abroad, were arrested by the Haifa Port police yesterday.

Explosion Kills Two

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Two Public Works Department labourers were killed on the eve of Yom Kippur in a camp near here, when a pall of benzene exploded.

The men, Mordechai Blostein, 28, of Haifa, and Shalom Ozeri, 17, of Beersheba, were cleaning their clothes with the benzene in the shower room. A spark from the water-heater caused an explosion which inflicted severe injuries on the two men.

Latrun Commanders Meet on Thievery

Israel and Jordan local commanders in the Latrun area met near the lines yesterday to discuss the return of stolen property and of flocks that strayed across the border. It was reported in Jerusalem that the discussions have not yet been concluded, and that another meeting is due to take place next week.

The regular weekly meeting of the Israel-Jordan MAC did not take place yesterday, reportedly because of the absence in Amman of the Jordan delegates.

Decision on Bus Feud Due in T.A. Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Pisgatrat Committee on the Drom Yehuda-Hamekasher dispute on the Jerusalem-Beersheba route met today and will convene again tomorrow to give its decision. All the interested parties have been called to give their points of view.

It is understood that the planned merger of the three interurban services, Egged, Drom Yehuda and Shikhar, will take place at the end of this month. It is believed that Hamekasher's insistence on its rights to service Beersheba stemmed, to some extent, from its desire to be included in this interurban union. The other three cooperatives have, however, objected on the grounds that Hamekasher is an urban service.

Mexico Hands Over Top U.S. Communist

LAREDO, TEXAS, Thursday (Reuters). — Mexican secret police put Mr. Gus Hall, National Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, across the border here early yesterday into the waiting arms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Mexican Communist Party had launched a fight against Mr. Hall's return to the U.S. He was arrested in Mexico yesterday.

In Washington, the Justice Department said today that Mr. Hall has started his five-year prison sentence in the Federal Correctional Institution in Texas.

SHARETT OPENS BOND DRIVE IN BROWN

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Following the close of Yom Kippur last night, Mr. Moshe Sharett opened the Brown campaign for State of Israel bonds. Mr. Sharett told the audience Israel is well on its way to fulfilling its historic mission of providing a home for every Jew in the world who needs one.

Personal Notices

VERA (nee Rosner) and ARIE LIEBRECHT are happy to announce the birth of a **SON**

The Brith Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, Oct. 14, 1951, at the Elina Hospital, Haifa. All friends and relatives are cordially invited. 14 Rehov Israel, Bat Galim, Haifa.

JULIA (nee Polak) and J. KURT HORNGRAD are happy to announce the birth of a **SON**

on October 3, 1951. Forest Hills, New York, 99-16, 67th Street.

Dorothea and Herbert SALOMON invite their relatives and friends to the **Bar Mitzva** of their son, **GABRIEL** which will take place on Saturday, October 20, 1951, at the Ihud Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Reception at their residence, 21 Rehov Reiner, Tel Aviv, from 11:30 a.m. — 1:30 p.m. This is the only invitation.

LYDIA BARMA and JAN WERNER HOFFMANN are happy to announce the birth of a **Married**

October, 1951. 22 Rehov Akiba, Haifa.

ISRAELA CASPI and MARK COMPTON are happy to announce the birth of a **MARRIED**

October 11, 1951. Rehovot-Leeds.

The Daughters of Israel Aid Society of Tel Aviv mourn the loss of their beloved member **LENA GINSBURG** 56 Rehov Bessal Jaffa, Tel Aviv, who passed away on Monday, Oct. 8, 1951. We wish to express our sympathy to her son, Moshe Haim Ginsburg.

We deeply regret to announce the untimely death of the Secretary of our Company **Dr. ROBERT EISINGER** who passed away after a serious illness on Oct. 6, 1951. We sincerely mourn the loss of a colleague of high character and abilities whom we shall always remember.

Management and Staff of the **CARMEL INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.**

The Board of Governors, Directorate and the staff of the Technion express their deep sympathy with **COLONEL J.R. ELYACHAR** President of the American Technion Society on the **LOSS OF HIS BELOVED MOTHER**

N.6,200 Stolen by Armed Bandits in West Galilee

HAIFA, Thursday. — Threatened by a gang of Arabs carrying sten guns, sticks and knives, four villagers of Kafr Danoun in Western Galilee, and their wives and daughters were robbed of over IL 6,200 in cash and gold rings, clothes and shoes last night. The robbers went into four homes, one after the other, taking with them all the valuables and cash they could find.

In one house, they beat up and wounded two old men. Here they searched their victims and discovered IL 6,200 in cash, belonging to Hasein Hamad, 61. When they noticed that one of their women prisoners had sneaked away, they made off.

The villagers claimed they recognized two of the men. One of them was arrested as a suspect. Tracks led across the border. A Sten gun magazine with 11 rounds were found on the way.

No Legal Ban On 'Rubber Checks'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Because the issue of checks without cover does not appear as a crime in Israel law, the District Court here today rejected a request by the French Government for the extradition of a tourist who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for passing 7.5 m. francs' worth of "rubber checks." Judge Zvi Baker apologized to the tourist, Tolle Elmas, 30, also known as Naphtali Cohen, for being detained on Yom Kippur. This was the first case to be tried under the Franco-Israel extradition treaty.

Judge Baker said the only offence recognized by Israel law which might roughly cover Elmas' offence was "the receipt of money under false pretences." Such an offence required proof of prior intent which, he stated, was not indicated in the decision of the French court.

Police Must Reveal All Data at Disposal

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Police should not press charges unless they are willing to reveal all information at their disposal, District Court Judge Zvi Baker said today during the trial of S. Tenenbaum, who is accused of attempted bribery.

Tenenbaum is charged with having tried to slip Mr. Yehuda Keneh, a police officer, an envelope containing IL 150 notes. The judge made his statement after Mr. Keneh refused to answer the State Attorney's questions on details of the investigation against Tenenbaum. The hearing will be resumed next Thursday.

Haifa-Emek Link To Reopen Next Week

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Rushriya Bridge, which links Haifa with Emek Jezreel, is to be opened next Tuesday, the Municipality stated today.

The bridge was closed on August 21, when construction began of a 2 1/2-metre-wide sidewalk on the Mt. Carmel side of the bridge. The walk is expected to considerably reduce the accident rate previously caused by the heavy traffic and complete lack of facilities for pedestrians.

The reopening of the bridge will ease the situation for incoming and outgoing traffic, which made two detours during the construction work. The Municipality has stated that the building of a pavement "takes a long time" and that work was done on one eight-hour shift daily.

Haifa-Emek Link To Reopen Next Week

HAIFA, Thursday. — The s.s. Daniella Borchard, a newly-acquired vessel of the Atid Navigation Company, will arrive here on Monday.

The 3,200-ton, 11-knot freighter, was built in Germany in 1944 and was bought in America to ply the Israel-Europe line. The first cargo under the Israel flag includes 700 tons of peas, about 200 tons of sugar and prefabricated houses for the Wingate Youth Aliya Village.

The Shoham Company has bought the 400-ton, 20-year-old French s.s. Basilek, which is now being repaired in Marseilles. She will sail between East Africa, Marseilles, Genoa and Haifa.

NO. — A majority of 32,000 voted against granting the Australian government additional powers to deal with Communists, according to the final results: Yes — 2,117,577. No — 2,170,688. Three states voted for, and three against.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO THE FIRST DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY PROJECT

which will take place on Tuesday, October 16, at 4:30 p.m. at the Ohel Shem Hall, 30 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv.

ENTRANCE FREE

The public is asked to be punctual to prevent interference with the ceremony, which is being broadcast by Kol Yisrael.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Starting, Saturday, Oct. 13

★ EDEN Tel. 3939 ★

You'll see more of **ETHER WILLIAMS** than you ever saw before! Also **VAN JOHNSON**, **JACK LUND** in **Duchess of Idaho**

M.G.M.'s singing, dancing technical color

Weekdays at 10:30 a.m., 3:30, 7 & 9 p.m.

No reductions, no complimentary tickets.

Today (3:30 p.m.): **Dial 1119**

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MARCEL HERRAND **YOHAN LAFON** in **MYSTERY OF PARIS**

adapted from the famous book of Eugene Sue

★ STUDIO TEL. 4055 ★

The greatest family entertainment, the most delightful fantasy the screen has ever presented.

THE WIZARD OF OZ in glorious technical color with **JUDY GARLAND** **FRANK MORGAN**

No wonder we're bringing it back! Weekdays at 10:30 a.m., 3, 5, 7 & 9 p.m. Today (3:30 p.m.): **Old Man Out**

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Daily at 3:30, 7 & 9 p.m. Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m. only. The entertainment treasure of the screen.

Song of Scheherazade

In glorious technical color.

Thrill to the best loved music of Rimsky-Korsakoff with the loveliest of all stars **YVES DE CARLO** **JEAN PIERRE AUMONT** **RYAN DONLEVY**

and a cast of thousands. Sat. daily from 8 a.m. Oct. 14 at 10 a.m.

THEY DANCED UNTIL DAWN **Jerusalem Premiere**

Hollywood sound-track and songs. Kolm-Geva Production. Also: **A Nasty Romance** in technical color.

★ Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem ★

Today at 4 p.m. Tomorrow at 7 & 9 p.m. **JEAN MCKEEA** **EDITH DREW** **DEAN STOCKWELL** in M.G.M.'s dramatic & thrilling picture **STARS IN MY CROWN** Based on the novel adaptation by Jo David Brown. Booking in advance at the Y.M.C.A. box-office today from 3-4 p.m.

Special reduction in price for soldiers and children on Fridays only.

★ ORION Tel. 2514 ★

Memorial Jewish Songs and Tunes in the memory of Jewish Memorial film

Viddle with The Fiddle

English translations on the screen.

Weekdays at 7 & 9 p.m. Sat. daily from 8 a.m. Oct. 14 at 10 a.m.

1. **HUNTERED FOREST** (with Dorothy Lamour) at 9 p.m.

2. **VIDDLE WITH THE FIDDLE** (with Garry Cooper)

★ SEMADAR ★

From Sat. and during the week at 7 & 9 p.m.

The Arabian Film with **HELENE** and others **MALAYNE FT. JERUSALEM** From Sat. and during the week at 7 & 9 p.m.

Two films on one ticket:

1. **THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME** (with Charles Laughton)

2. **REAL GLORY** (with Gary Cooper)

★ TELOR Tel. 5555 ★

DANNY KAYE in a festival of musical romantic escapades **THE INSPECTOR GENERAL** Moving: performances from Sunday at 11 a.m., also at 3:30 — 7 p.m. On Friday (at 3:30 p.m.): **On the Town**

★ ZION HALL ★

PAUL HENREID **LOVER - PIRATE - HERO - KING** The Life and Adventures of Jean Lafitte in technical color

LAST OF THE BUCKAROO Weekdays: 7 & 9 p.m. only Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m. Today (3:30 p.m.): **Stage and the Beach**

Six Months Prison For Crossing Lines

The temple-site looked so near from Mt. Zion, where I was visiting, that I started walking toward the holy place, which I had never seen, Yacob Nisim Eliahu told Jerusalem Magistrate Eden yesterday in attempting to explain why he had gone abroad without an exit permit. He was sentenced to six months in prison.

The second, an immigrant from Turkey, told the court that he had crossed the line, only to be apprehended by an Arab Legionnaire. He was returned via Mandelbaum Gate some time later.

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Memorial Meetings For Usishkin

The tenth anniversary of the death of Menachem Usishkin will be observed tomorrow at a series of meetings throughout the country. The Usishkin Prize, 3711, will be awarded at 11 o'clock this morning at the Jewish National Fund's Head Office in Jerusalem.

Dr. A. Granot, Chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors, and Mr. Abraham Harefeld, Knesset Member, will speak at a mass memorial meeting to be held at the Orion Cinema in Jerusalem at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Prof. J. Klausner, Professor Emeritus of Hebrew Literature and Jewish History at the Hebrew University, lectured on "Usishkin and Education" at a memorial meeting held by the Teachers' Council for the J.N.F. at the Lancel School in Jerusalem last night. An appreciation of Usishkin's contribution to the creation of the State was broadcasted by Dr. Granot yesterday evening over Kol Yisrael.

Haifa Cinemas

HAIFA CINEMA — Tel. 2885

Only evening performances

BOULE DE SUIT with **Micheline Presle** based on the novel by Guy de Maupassant Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 16. Matinee 12:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m. **THE THREE OF RAGHADA** the new Arabic version.

MORIAN Tel. 4279

THE WONDERMAN Technicolor with **Benny Ray**

ORAN Tel. 4017

Air conditioned **"GOLY 44"** Randolph Scott — Ruth Roman Technicolor

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018

SEVENTH WEEK **GARY COOPER** **THE WILD WEST** Vision Lash — Clark Gable

ORION Tel. 4020

DOUBLE CROSSING **Donald O'Connor** **Helma Carter**

ARON Tel. 400

KIT CARSON **Jon Hall** — **Dana Andrews** **Lynn Bari**

EN BOK Tel. 4021

Hold over for a 3rd Week **SAMSON AND DELILAH**

WEEKDAYS at 3:30, 7:30 & 9:30 p.m.

ALLENBY 4th Week

JULIEN DUVIVIER'S AU ROYAUME DES CIEUX (The Kingdom of Heavens). English sub-titles.

EDEN 3rd Week

DEZIOAN — SCHUMACHER, RAHEL HOLZER, ABRAHAM MOREVSKI I HAVE SINNED Yiddish sound track

ESTHER Air Conditioned **Somerset Maugham's great novel** **QUARTET** with **Mai Zetling** Francoise Zing.

MIGDALOR 5th week

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents OUR VERY OWN

ORION 3rd Week

BURT LANCASTER VIRGINIA MAYO in the gripping adventures **THE FLAME and the ARROW** Color by Technicolor No complimentary tickets. A Warner Bros. production 5 performances daily: at 11 a.m., 3, 5, 7:15, 9:15 p.m. Today at 3:30 p.m.: **The Flame and the Arrow**

TAMAR 8th week

Evenings only **SEPTEMBER AFFAIR** (It happened in Capri) **JOSEPH COTTEN** **JOAN FONTAINE** A Paramount Picture Two shows: 7:15, 9:15. Sunday Oct. 14 and during the following week day time only 1. **"LUCKY JORDAN"** with **ALLAN LADD** Today only **"ROMANCE DE PARIS"** with **Charles Truett**

BETTER RESULTS FROM DIRECT NEGOTIATION

Border Incidents Crippled MAC's

This is the concluding installment of a summary of the work of the Mixed Armistice Commission. The first part of the series appeared last Friday.

By ELIAHU SALPETER

THE hunt of the four Commission, the Israel-Jordan MAC, has had its periods of high tension, though the incidents which brought them about were of a lesser consequence than those with Syria. Not unlike the Syrian case, though earlier, the Israel-Jordan incident over the Wadi Araba road developed as a result of the unsuccessful Jordan action at Naharayim. To make up for that setback, on November 25, 1950, the Arab Legion blocked a stretch of the Ein Husub-Elat road at the 78th kilometre. Israel has pointed out that the basic principle of the Armistice Agreements was, that, in case of complaint, neither party had the right to take justice into its own hands. Particularly in this case, where the Jordan complaint was not based on a new Israel action, but an assertion that a 47-kilometre stretch of the road which had been used freely by Israel for over two years, was actually in Jordan territory.

When Israel proceeded to dismantle the Jordan road-block, fighting broke out. U.N. decided re-measuring the deepest points of the wadi, as the line connecting them was in theory the international border. While the dispute dragged on a traffic episode took place in quite another section of the Israel-Jordan border; on February 6 Arab armed gangs murdered an Israeli in his house in the Katamon quarter



The Israel-Jordan Mixed Survey Team at work near Kilometer 71 on the Elath Road. A U.N. observer, Capt. Bouteille, peers through a theodolite while at right, Rav Seren Adelman of the M.A.C., and Dr. G. W. Stern of the Israeli Hydrological Service, study a map on the bonnet of a Jordan "Land Rover." Seated next to the Legionnaire is an Israeli soldier.

of Jerusalem and raped his wife. The following night, almost exactly at the same hour, an Arab house adjacent to the house where the man was murdered, was blown up.

A week later, the Wadi Araba dispute came to an end, when the U.N. ruled on the disputed stretch of 4.7 kilometres, leaving 3.35 kilometres in Israel's hands and the rest under Jordan jurisdiction.

During the following months more than two hundred mutual complaints were satisfactorily settled within a few weeks, thanks to a new procedure, which consists of discussing the complaints and other issues first in unofficial meetings

where no questions of procedure are involved, and only when the differences are ironed out bringing the issue before a formal meeting of the Commission. This, however, still left too much instability along the border.

One of the features of this Commission is the fact that the Jordan delegates are very often Palestinian Arabs, mostly former Mandatory officials, who not only know the local problems but also some of the Israelis with whom they have to deal.

During the year there have been many border incidents, among which were the incidents at Idna, Dahariya and Bet Govrin, and recently a new wave of Arab attacks and ambushes in the Negev.

A number of measures have been taken to combat infiltration but these did not prove to be as effective as had been hoped. Refugee camps were removed from borders, frontier guard units were strengthened and better communications set up between the guards on both sides of frontiers.

Israel affirmed its right to expel infiltrators and expressed willingness to take back certain categories of men expelled due to misunderstanding. All other Jordan complaints on alleged expulsions have been withdrawn. The question of the migration of Beduin has also been settled, though it involved some 10,000 Beduin who chose to leave Israel territory and were accepted by Jordan.

The day-by-day work of the Commission included many minor issues, such as a joint Israel-Jordan search for an Israeli child who disappeared in a wadi near the border, or the return of a number of Israelis who crossed the border for various reasons, e.g. the shirt manufacturer who disliked Israel's austerity regulations or the religious immigrant who went to pray at the Walling Wall, or the Yemenite, who tried to return by foot to his former homeland to sell property he had left behind.

The first wave of reunion of families has also been almost entirely completed and a number of ad hoc special committees have been set up to deal with various medical and sanitary problems.

There was, however, one complete failure in the work of the Commission: Article 8 of the Armistice Agreement dealing with the specific Jerusalem questions, like the opening of the Latrun road and of the road to Mt. Scopus, the Bethlehem road and the electricity supply to the Old City has never been implemented, due to the reluctance of Jordan to comply. Therefore the Special Committee for Jerusalem, which was supposed to implement the Article has not met since November 30, 1950, despite a special call by the Security Council to do so.

This problem must be solved soon, particularly the question of free access to Mt. Scopus. The Israel Egyptian MAC does not meet very frequently. There are only regular weekly subcommittee meetings at Kilometer 75 to deal with the day-by-day work which is mostly of a police nature. The regular formal meetings are held at Nitzana.

This Commission has also implemented the reunion of families and completed transfer of a number of Majdal inhabitants to Gaza. The transport facilities were also arranged by the MAC. The major issue of the Israel-Egyptian relations — that of the Suez blockade — was out of the hands of the Commission by 1950. In 1949 the Commission ruled that it was within its competence to discuss the Israel complaint against the blockade. Egypt, however, appealed to a Special Committee established under the terms of the Armistice Agreement.

The Special Committee held a meeting in January 1951, but adjourned without decision, transferring certain details of the dispute to the Legal Department of U.N. Headquarters for further study. In June 1951, at the next meeting of the Special Commission, General Riley ruled that the blockade was a hostile act, but not illegal under the terms of the Armistice Agreement, as it did

not involve military force — i.e. that the question was out of competence of the MAC. At this point, Israel brought the case before the Security Council, which condemned the blockade.

Egypt MAC Negative
In general the Israel-Egyptian MAC has not produced any concrete results, but it may have served, as did the other Commissions, as a kind of "safety-valve" against more serious incidents.

The two and a half year existence of the Mixed Armistice Commissions, particularly the last year, proved quite clearly the importance of a common meeting ground for the Israeli and Arab delegations. It has also proved, that in such meetings both sides are sometimes more willing to make certain compromises. It is not insignificant that many good results were achieved in the absence of U.N. representatives.

The partial success of the MACs does not hide the fact that there has been no real improvement in border security, that there were perhaps more major flare-ups during the past year than the year before, and that the Armistice Agreements were only a temporary solution which cannot maintain peace between Israel and her neighbors.

The experience of the MACs, particularly whatever minor gains were made by direct contact between the parties, can show the way towards permanent peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Closing the Ring (IV)

PRELUDE TO EAST-WEST OFFENSIVES

Accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and his youngest daughter, Mary, Mr. Churchill left the Clyde in the Queen Mary on Aug. 5, 1943, to attend the Quebec conference — "Quadrant." The principal subjects for discussion were the existing Mediterranean campaign, Britain's share in the struggle against Japan, and the cross-Channel design for 1944 — "Overlord."

I HAD reserved the interlude which a five days' voyage presented for the consideration of our long-rough plans for this supreme operation of crossing the Channel. Study on an ever-expanding scale had gone forward since the struggles on the coasts of Norway and France in 1940, and we had learned much about amphibious war.

The Combined Operations Organization which I had then set up under my friend Adm. Sir Roger Keyes had played an all-important part and created a new technique. In October, 1941, Adm. Keyes was succeeded by Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten. We were still hard-pressed, and our only ally, Russia, seemed near to defeat. Nevertheless, I had resolved to prepare for an invasion of the Continent when the tide should turn. First we had to increase the intensity and scope of our raids, and then translate all this experience into something much more massive.

Plan For Offensive
When Mountbatten visited me at Chequers before taking up his new duties, I told him, according to his account, "You are to plan for the offensive. In your headquarters you will never think defensively. This governs his actions. To provide him with the necessary authority for his task he had been made a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral and equivalent honorary rank in the other Services. As Minister of Defence I retained personal responsibility for his headquarters, and thus he reported direct to me whenever necessary."

In May, 1942, a body known as "The Combined Commanders" had been appointed to give the problem. It included the Commanders-in-Chief at home, Mountbatten, and later Gen. Eisenhower, commanding the United States forces in Britain. At the Casablanca Conference in January, 1943, it was decided to set up an Allied Inter-Service Staff under a British officer to prepare a definite plan for "Overlord." This group began its task in London under Lt.-Gen. F. E. Morgan, with the short

title of "Comsac" (Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Commander). The first question was where a landing in force could best be made. There were several options: the Dutch or Belgian coast; the Pas de Calais; between the mouths of the Somme and the Seine; Normandy; Brittany. Each of these had its own advantages and disadvantages, which had to be weighed up under a whole set of different headings and varying, sometimes uncertain factors.

Of these the principal were beaches, weather and tides; sites for constructing airfields; length of voyage; near-by ports that could be captured; the nature of the hinterland for subsequent operations; provision of cover by home-based aircraft; enemy dispositions, their minefields and defenses.

The choice easily narrowed to the Pas de Calais or Normandy. The former gave us the shorter sea passage and the best air cover, but here the defenses were the most formidable. Gen. Morgan and his advisers recommended the Normandy coast, which from the first had been advocated by Mountbatten. There can be no doubt now that this decision was sound.

Normandy gave us the greatest hope. The defenses were not so strong as in the Pas de Calais. The seas and the beaches were on the whole suitable, and were to some extent sheltered from the westerly gales by the Cotentin peninsula. The hinterland favored the rapid deployment of large forces, and was sufficiently remote from the main strength of the enemy. The port of Cherbourg could be isolated and captured early in the operation. Brest could be outflanked and taken later.

Coast For Raid
All the coast between Havre and Cherbourg was of course defended with concrete forts and pill-boxes, but as there was no harbour capable of sustaining a large army in this 50-mile half-moon of sandy beaches it was thought that the Germans would not assemble large forces in immediate support of the seafront.

Their High Command had no doubt said to themselves, "This is a good sector for raids up to ten or twenty thousand men, but

unless Cherbourg is taken in working order no army in any way equal to the task of an invasion can be landed or established. It is a coast for a raid but not for wider operations."

If only there were harbours which could nourish great armies, here was the front on which to strike.

Of course, as the reader will have seen, I was well abreast of all the thought about landing-craft and tank landing-craft. I had also long been a partisan of piers with their heads floating out in the sea. Much work had since been done on them following a minute which in the course of our discussions I had issued as long ago as May 30, 1942.

Prime Minister to Chief of Combined Operations.
They must float up and down with the tide. The anchor problem must be mastered. The ships must have a side-slip in them, and a draw-bridge long enough to over-reach the moorings of the piers. Let me have the best solution worked out. Don't argue the matter. The difficulties will argue for themselves.

Though moved to the creation of a large area of sheltered water protected by a breakwater based on blockships brought to the scene by their own power and then sunk in a prearranged position. Mountbatten's reports in 1942 concentrated upon this idea, suggested directly by an officer on his staff, Capt. J. Hughes-Hallett.

Imagination, contrivance, and experiment had been ceaseless, and now in August, 1943, there was a complete design for making two full-scale temporary harbours which could be towed over and brought into action within a few days of the original landing. These synthetic harbours were called "Mulberries," a code-name which certainly did not reveal their character or purpose.

One morning on our voyage, at my request, Brig. K. O. McLean, with two other officers from Gen. Morgan's staff, came to me as I lay in my bed in the spacious cabin, and, after they had set up a large-scale map, explained in a terse and competent tale the plan which had been prepared for the cross-Channel descent upon France.

Channel Tides
Further discussions on such, ceeding days led into more technical detail. The Channel tides have a play of more than 20 feet, with corresponding scour along the beaches. The weather is always uncertain, and winds and gales may whip up in a few hours irresistible forces against frail human structures. The fools or knaves who had

challenged "Second Front Now" on our walls for the past two years had not had their minds burdened by such problems. I had long pondered upon them.

The whole project was majestic. On the beaches themselves would be the great piers, with their seaward ends afloat and sheltered. At these piers coasters and landing-craft would be able to discharge at all states of the tide. To protect them against the waning winds and waves breakwaters would be spread in a great arc to seaward, enclosing a large area of sheltered water.

Thus sheltered, deep-draught ships could lie at anchor and discharge, and all types of landing-craft could ply freely to and from the beaches. These breakwaters would be composed of sunken concrete structures known as "Phoenix" and blockships known as "Gooseberries."

There would not be room for all the ships we needed. Many would have to discharge outside. To shield these and the very numerous naval vessels engaged an additional scheme of floating breakwaters was proposed. For this purpose several devices were being considered, among them one to create a barrier to wave action by means of a continuous screen of air bubbles discharged from pipes laid on the sea-bed. It was hoped this screen would break up and absorb the rhythm of the waves.

Another device known as a "Lilo" consisted of partially inflated air bags carrying submerged curtains of concrete. These would be moved in line to seaward of the "Phoenix" and enclose a considerable additional area of water. Neither of these ideas reached fruition, but eventually a device called the "Bombardier" was adopted, embodying some of the features of the "Lilo."

Air Superiority
There was another associated problem on which my mind dwelt, namely, the maintenance of fighting air superiority over the battle area. If we could create a floating airfield we could refuel our fighters aircraft within striking distance of the landing points, and thus multiply our air-power on the spot at the decisive moment.

Among the numerous devices discussed during this busy voyage was one called

"Habbakuk." This project was conceived by a Mr. Tyne on Mountbatten's staff. His idea was to form a structure of ice, large enough to serve as a runway for aircraft. It would be of ship-like construction, displacing in tons, self-propelled at slow speed, with its own anti-aircraft defenses, with workshops and repair facilities, and with a surprisingly small refrigerating plant for preserving its own existence.

It had been found that by adding a proportion of wood pulp in various forms to ordinary sea ice the mixture lost the brittle qualities associated with ice and became extremely tough. This substance, called Pykrete, after its inventor, seemed to offer great possibilities not only for our needs in North-West Europe, but also elsewhere.

Ice Costings
It was found that as the ice melted the fibrous content quickly formed a furry outer surface which acted as an insulator and greatly retarded the melting process. Much development work was eventually done on this idea, particularly in Canada, but for various reasons it never had any success.

Three dominating assumptions were made both by the framers of the plan and the British Chiefs of Staff. With these I was in entire agreement, and, as will be seen later, they were approved by the Americans and accepted by the Russians.

1. That there must be a substantial reduction in the strength of the German fighter aircraft in North-West Europe before the assault took place.
2. That there should be 'not more than 12 mobile German divisions in Northern France at the time the operation was launched, and that it must not be possible for the Germans to build up more than 15 divisions in the succeeding two months.
3. That the problem of beach maintenance of large forces in the tidal waters of the English Channel over a prolonged period must be overcome. To ensure this it was essential that we should be able to construct at least two effective synthetic harbours.

I also had many discussions with the Chiefs of Staff on our affairs in the Indian and Far Eastern theatres. We had none too good a tale to tell. A division had advanced at the end of 1942 down the Arabian coast to recapture the port of Akyah. Though strengthened until a complete corps was engaged, under the command of Gen. Irwin, the operation had failed, and our troops were forced back over the Indian frontier.

Quick Promotion
Although there was much to be said in explanation, I felt that the whole question of the British High Command against Japan must come under review. New methods and new men were needed. I had long felt that it was a bad arrangement for the Commander-in-Chief India to command the operations in Burma in addition to his other far-reaching responsibilities. It seemed to me that the vigorous prosecution of large-scale operations against the Japanese in South-East Asia necessitated the creation of a separate Supreme Allied Command. The Chiefs of Staff were in complete agreement, and prepared a memorandum on these lines for discussion with their American colleagues in Quebec.

There remained the question of the commander of this new theatre, and we were in no doubt that he should be British. Of the various names that were put forward I was sure in my own mind that Adm. Mountbatten had superior qualifications for this great command, and I determined to make this proposal to the President at the first opportunity. The appointment of an officer of the substantive rank of Captain R.N. to the Supreme Command of one of the main theatres of the war was an unusual step. But, having carefully prepared the ground beforehand, I was not surprised when the President cordially agreed.

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• TO JERUSALEM (1 day) Tuesday, October 16, 23, (2 days) Thursday, October 18, 25.

• TO EMEKE & GALILEE (3 days) Wednesday, October 17, 24.

• TO THE NEGEV (1 day) Wednesday, October 17, 24.

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Jerusalem: 2 Princess Mary Ave., Tel. 4318/9
Rohovot: Rehov Herzl, Telephone 225

DEPARTURES

FROM OCT. 14 — OCT. 20		
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT		
Sunday	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Oct. 14	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	EL AL	Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome
	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
Monday	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
Oct. 15	B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York, Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday	K.L.M.	Tel Aviv, Karachi, Calcutta, Jaipur
Oct. 16	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SADENA	Russell, London, Paris, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday	S.A.A.	Rome, London
Oct. 17	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	EL AL	Rosetta, Paris
Thursday	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
Oct. 18	T.W.A.	Athens, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York, Nairobi, Johannesburg
Friday	S.A.A.	Rome, London
Oct. 19	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Oct. 20	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia

DEPARTURE OF PLANES FROM HAIFA AIRPORT
Wednesday CYPRUS Oct. 17 AIRWAYS
FROM HAIFA PORT

• S.A. GALILIA sailing from Haifa on 12.10.51 to Merselle
• S.A. ABRAHAMIA sailing from Haifa on 13.10.51 to Laraca, Pirene, Bari, Venice, Trieste
• S.A. NEURAN sailing from Haifa on 20.10.51 to Merselle
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
Compiled by

PELTOURS
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THE AMERICAN SCENE: POLITICIANS AND AIR POWER

U.S. Governors' Get-Together

By KENNETH HARRIS

OATLINBURG, Tennessee
EVERY year since 1908 the Governors of the 48 States which make up the Union known as the United States of America meet on a non-partisan, non-political basis and spend three or four days discussing problems which concern them as State Governors, and the United States as a whole.

This year they met at Gatlinburg, a tiny, log cabin resort tucked up in the Smoky Mountains, a group of steep, heavily forested peaks on the east side of the State of Tennessee. As they sat around four long tables facing inward, the Governors could not look more different from each other if they were from 48 different countries. Governor Lodge of Massachusetts, a lawyer, wore a smart grey check and dark tie and was handsome enough to be a film star. Governor Dan Thornton, a cattle-breeder from Colorado, 2,000 miles away, wore a broad-lapelled cord and his grey Stetson lying on the table in front of him. Two seats away Governor Dewey of New York, hair and moustache neat and slick, smoked cigarettes thoughtfully from a long holder. Next to him sat Governor Byrnes of South Carolina, ex-Senator, ex-Defense Mobilization, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, ex-Secretary of State, and leader of the "C-Declar" Democrats who give President Truman so much trouble. Byrnes was the most respected Governor present. At 73 he looks and sounds like some sombre old Puritan divine in contrast with his neighbor, dashingly young Governor Shivers of Texas, America's biggest state, who wore the high-heeled sharp-pointed boots of a Texan.

The conference discussed a variety of subjects. General Marshall, late Secretary of Defense, came down from his farm in Virginia to tell them of the difficulties the new armaments programme is creating for the Federal Government. Defense mobilization Charles Wilson, who came down from Washington talked about the problems of raw materials and production. Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, perhaps the stillest and most enlightened Governor of the whole 48, chaired the discussion, invited all the Governors to say their piece.

Governor Thornton wanted to know why Colorado could not get steel for schools and hospitals owing to Government controls while he could buy it, if he wanted, on the black market at fifty per cent above

official prices. Governor Driscoll of New Jersey wondered why the Federal Government encouraged his state to embark on a road-building project and now did not let it have the materials to proceed. Governor Adams of Massachusetts said that States are being stripped of anti-aircraft protection to provide units for overseas. Governor Byrnes asked what would happen to the man-power and industry now mobilized with Federal Government funds when the national rearmament programme will have been completed. "If you, General Marshall, and you, Mr. Wilson, are still in Washington when the day of reckoning comes," he said, "I shall be very happy."

But he turned towards General Marshall, "some of you have left Washington already." The discussions took in crime law enforcement, social security schemes, civil defence and so on. But what brought most of America's top journalists here was not so much the act of meeting and talking with the Governors as a group — mainly about next year's election prospects. Within a few minutes of his arrival here every Governor was asked the same question, or rather the same series of questions, all beginning with the same three words: "If Eisenhower runs..."

So far, however, the experts at Gatlinburg seem to have made up their minds only on the following three subjects: Mr. Truman will run again for the Democratic Presidential nomination and will almost certainly get it; if Eisenhower runs for the Republican nomination he will, to quote Governor Adlai Stevenson, "split the Republican Party as it has not been split since Theodore Roosevelt split it and ruined his election chances in 1912; and if Eisenhower runs he will become Secretary of Defense and John Foster Dulles Secretary of State.

Defense Problems
THE newly-appointed United States Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert Lovett, faces a formidable problem in planning defence expenditures which must be authorized by Congress to cover the

financial year beginning July 1, 1952. Two major questions have thrust themselves to the fore. One is the strong pressure now being exerted within the Pentagon to abandon the present concept of "balanced forces" and to expand the Air Force to a much greater degree than the Army or Navy.

The other is whether present defence planning should not be drastically overhauled in view of the rapidly increasing stockpile of atomic energy and the recent developments in atomic weapons. Until now American military planning has been based upon the principle of "balanced forces," i.e., that the major share of men and money should not be concentrated on any one service but that the Navy, Army and Air Force should be expanded in roughly the same proportions. This policy has always been resisted by the U.S. Air Force and has been a constant source of friction between the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but it was definitely imposed by General Marshall when the programme was re-organized after the outbreak of the Korean war.

Recently, however, strong pressure has been exerted both within the Pentagon and from Congress for expansion of the Air Force from its present target figure of 95 groups to 163 groups, of which 138 would be combat groups and the rest transport. Mr. Lovett himself is a lifelong advocate of strategic bombing and as the man, who, as Assistant Secretary for Air during World War II, built up the American strategic bombing strength, he is believed to favour some measure of expansion.

Yet if Mr. Lovett and the Pentagon planners accede to popular and Service pressure for an enormously expanded Air Force, the permanent cost of maintaining the military establishment after the immediate rearmament period is over would be greatly increased, and such a policy might run counter to the whole technological revolution in modern weapons.

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The Royal Tour Of Canada

By Michael Barkway

OTTAWA

CANADA has not had a visit from the Royal Family since 1939, when the King and Queen made their triumphal formal tour. It has not been easy, in planning for the reception of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to forge the formal ceremonies of the King's tour or to put into practice the admirable direction to "keep it simple." The royal couple left England on October 7.

The idea of an informal visit, which would mostly be holiday for their Royal Highnesses, has been virtually abandoned, though it still remains as an objective in the background, and has enabled the authorities to keep some bounds on ambitious plans of municipalities. For example, one of the small places which the Princess and the Duke are to visit is an isolated "paper town" in northern Ontario, called Kapuskasing. It is the place where the "New York Times" gets all its newsprint.

The town, built on a river in the middle of the huge "timber limits" required to permit a perpetual harvest of trees, was built by the company owning the mill. It houses 5,000 people, workers and their dependents; and as a centre for their community life has a modern, well equipped hotel, where their Royal Highnesses will stay the night.

The Mayor of this "company town" is a foreman in the pulp mill. I asked him about plans for the visit. He explained that, what the Princess and Duke, most wanted to do was to see the paper-mill. They would also visit the hospital, see the assembled school-children, and Princess Elizabeth would inspect the Girl Guides. He said rather wistfully: "We had hoped to tender them a banquet in the evening. But we were told they wanted to be as quiet and simple as possible. So there will just be an informal reception at which they can mingle with the guests. Then they will have dinner quietly by themselves."

Not Usual Pattern

It would not be true to say that this is the usual pattern. In the bigger places of official banquets, tours of inspection, and receptions are the order of the day. To take Toronto as an example, the Princess and the Duke arrive there tonight in an R.C.A.F. aircraft after a half-hour flight from nearby Trenton. They inspect a guard of honour, go to the City Hall for a civic welcome, and then dine with the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and his wife.

The only concession to informality is that it is a "private dinner." Their Royal Highnesses sleep on their train in a dining car. Tomorrow they start a pretty gruelling day. First, they drive to the Exhibition Grounds to be welcomed by thousands of school-children; Navy, Army and Air Force Cadets march past; a bouquet is presented by a small girl (this happens nearly

everywhere). Next comes a short visit to the University of Toronto. The Duke of Edinburgh attends a lunch of the Toronto Board of Trade and addresses the members, while the Princess lunches quietly. After lunch they look in on a children's circus, have another session with school-children and another bouquet, visit a military hospital, then a children's hospital; have tea with the officers of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, a regiment of which Princess Elizabeth is Colonel-in-Chief. After this, they get a short rest in their railway car before going to an official dinner. Their train moves off during the night for Niagara Falls.

A ship of the Canadian Navy takes them from Vancouver, across the Straits to Victoria on Vancouver Island, and it is there they get their first holiday. For three days they will stay at a big private house in one of the loveliest parts of a very lovely island.

Wide Open Spaces

The journey through the Rockies—coming back via the other route, through the easier Yellowhead Pass—cannot be made exhausting by crowds. Indeed, ten-minute stops at the relatively few places en route provide almost a welcome break in the limitless panorama of mountains and rushing, swirling rivers. But once back over the mountains at Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, it will again be crowds all the way.

Here Princess Elizabeth and the Duke take to the air again. The big aeroplane—a modified North Star—with luxurious appointments and a separate bedroom compartment, will take them back across the prairies, through the Head of the Lakes to Montreal for two days of public events. Then down to Washington, for two days, where the Princess will be received as Heir to the Throne of Canada. The Canadian Embassy is in charge of all the arrangements; and the Canadian Ambassador will give the State Dinner for their Royal Highnesses.

In spite of all efforts to be informal, every part of Canada wanted to have a look-in, and every province or city naturally wants to put on the best show it can, and let as many people as possible see the Royal Couple. The dream of a purely informal tour will probably never be fulfilled, until visits by the Royal Family are as usual as they are to, say, Scotland. And now that the Atlantic is only one night wide, that day may be nearer than most people have yet imagined.

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DIFFERENT U.S. BEAUTY QUEEN

The only other person whose share of this month's news rivals that of Mr. Robert Lovett, General Marshall and Mr. Acheson is Miss America 1952, whose regime over the newspapers, television and radio appears even more protracted than that of her predecessors. In many ways the new beauty queen is rather extraordinary—as such queens go. Miss Kay Hutchins of Salt Lake City is, for example, the tallest Miss America yet elected,

Safety First at Abu Ghosh Backyard Gardens

Backyard Gardens

By Ross Carlin



Aided by models and posters, Corporal Moses of the Jerusalem Traffic Police gives a lecture on safety first to Arab children, in their schoolroom at Abu Ghosh, interpreting for him is the schoolteacher, a recent immigrant from Iraq. Standing next to them are the Mukhtar of Abu Ghosh and members of Jerusalem's Junior Traffic Police, who gave practical instruction to the children of the village in the first of a series of demonstrations. Photo by Schlesinger

WE have plenty of published material on Home Gardening. There is no shortage of seeds in the country and it is not a question of water. It's just lack of interest on the part of the public. That's how Mr. Michael Sheffer, head of the Department of Agricultural Information, summed up the situation when I asked why people in the cities with small plots of land in front or back of their houses, did not grow some of their own vegetables.

This question puzzled me, a new arrival, the more because abroad we hear so much about the progress in agriculture Israel is making. Many of us, it seems, are under the misconception that the majority of Israelis, including those in the cities, take an active interest in improving the land.

But Mr. Sheffer attempted to put me straight. "The city-bred Jew is not agriculturally conscious. He has had no experience with work on the soil in the past and has not acquired it here. He brought his habits and his interests from wherever he came and has had not yet time to change them. It takes 20 years," he added, "to change the character of a people. It's a matter of educational process."

Daily Broadcast
The Agricultural Information Department is doing what it can to hasten the educational process. It broadcasts a daily radio programme to farmers, giving them expert advice and issuing results of latest experiments. It also broadcasts a special programme for the amateur gardener, "Agriculture for Everybody," at 5:20 p.m. on Tuesdays. The Department has made a number of educational films which are being shown in schools and elsewhere, and it has a great deal of published material for free distribution.

In the published leaflets the beginner will find lucid, well-illustrated information on "How to grow vegetables," "How to take care of fruit trees," the best way to plant flowers and much other useful information, including the care of chickens. These leaflets may be obtained by writing to the Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Palace Hotel, Jerusalem.

The work of the Information Department does not go entirely unheeded. A portion of the population responds to its appeal, but that portion is small. According to Mr. Sheffer the people who show an interest are those from the outlying districts. They are the ones who write for leaflets after each broadcast, but in the cities where many backyards could be turned into vegetable gardens, the people turn a deaf ear to the suggestion and practical help proffered by the Department. Several organized campaigns had been conducted by the Department to arouse an interest for home gardening in the cities, but they have all failed.

Readers' Letters

TOURIST MEALS

To the Editor of The Post
Sir,—I have recently spent four weeks in Israel as a delegate to the Wino Conference. While a guest in your country, I did not want to criticize, but knowing that my views are shared by many other tourists, I should be glad if you would publish the opinions I voice for many.

I want to register strong protest against the lavish meals given to tourists in your hotels. We were served fresh fruit at least twice a week, when the children of Israel need it far more urgently than we tourists, who make a short stay, and come from lands of plenty.

We realize that it is necessary to serve good food in order to attract tourists, and foreign capital, but are sure that these tourists never eat meat twice a day at home. There was no choice at the hotels at which I stayed, each course being placed before the guests.

Visitors realize the shortage of certain foodstuffs, and would be glad to join with the population in fish meals, or in other dishes available under your system of rationing. I feel sure that until the food position in Israel is eased, the visitors to Israel will manage to survive without luxuries and meat twice a day.

Yours etc.

JEANETTE DAVIDOFF
Germiston, S. Africa, Sept. 25.

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LUNA PARK

To the Editor of The Post
Sir,—A news item in your issue of Sept. 30 mentions plans for extension of the Jaffa Luna Park.

It might interest your readers that this extension is to take place on a plot at present under intensive cultivation. The vegetables grown there by Arab tenants with the help of an irrigation system of their own have made substantial contribution to the vegetable supply of Jaffa's Jewish population in recent months.

In order to enable the Luna Park to expand, the Custodian of Enemy Property would have to terminate the present tenants' lease and let the plot to the Luna Park Company.

One would imagine that, at present, an efficiently run market garden with considerable yield would have priority over a fun fair.

The proposed extension would furthermore aggravate the original mistake made by the authorities in licensing a fun fair on a plot surrounded by residential streets. In the two and a half years of its existence, the management of the Luna Park has shown no consideration whatsoever for their neighbours, who have to listen to endless announcements and blaring music from the Luna Park loudspeakers every day of the week (and half the night as well), the Sabbath included. Ever those most keen for entertainment will agree that at the moment home-grown food is more urgent a need than that of to quote your item, "educating the Israel public to like 'roller-coasters'."

Yours, etc.
D.H.

A.P.O. 415, October 3.

BRIDGE

SOLUTION OF STUDY

SAK93
HAK93
D.87
C.64
S.Q73
H.84
D.87
C.64
S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64
S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64
S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64

The problem was:
"Clubs are trumps, and South is to make eleven tricks. How should he plan the hand against the opening lead by West? How will the plan be affected if East is permitted to make the first lead?"

I West is on lead. He may not start with a trump, because South will then strip him of his major suits and throw him in with the club king. Since spades and diamonds are equally taboo, the lead of a heart is his only choice.

South will find his eleventh trick through a double squeeze. He takes the first trick with dummy's ace and passes a trump to West. The heart return is taken again, and West is allowed to make the king of diamonds. Whatever the return South makes his diamond ace and four rounds of trumps. This leaves dummy with three spades and the ten of diamonds; West is down to his three spades and East has to hold the heart queen and three spades. South's last trump now squeezes West out of a spade, dummy ditches the diamond, and East is squeezed in his turn in spades and hearts.

If East on lead will upset

By JERUSALEMITE

the above plan by leading a diamond; but this will leave dummy's hearts for a trump squeeze.

West is allowed to make the diamond king and returns the suit; on being put into the lead with a trump he then runs the diamond knave. Declarer ruffs, pulls two more rounds of trumps, setting up the following situation:—

S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64
S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64
S.10854
H.Q.77
D.87
C.64

Now comes another trump, dummy gives a heart, and East is squeezed. If he lets go a heart, South will cash dummy's hearts and regain the lead ruffing a spade; but if East prefers to throw a spade, South's last trump will serve to set up dummy's long spade.

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le Chai de Paris



BALENCIAGA has suggested an ingenious way of remodelling last year's suit: A simple frill of light, pleated material, but of the same colour as the suit, is placed down the front of the jacket and around the collar. The pockets and cuffs are also ornamented with frills. This gives an old suit a new personality and second youth.

The lingerie blouse for autumn, 1951, is notable for its lack of lace. It is slimy and feminine being made of organza, muslin and voile, but without lace. Its trimming consists of fine gathers, pleated frills and delicate buttons. The frills may appear on the pocket and cuffs as well as the front opening and collar (model A).

Lingerie makers are succumbing to the charm of passementerie. The latter gives a new note to the simple shirt waist blouse as seen in Model B.



At a recent cocktail party given at the Hotel Plaza Athenee, three of the most beautiful women present appeared without hats! A shocking occurrence for fashionable Paris. They wore, instead, open mesh veils. The veils were of mesh type and held at the ears by natural flowers: carnations, roses and camellias. There is no doubt this fashion will be widely adopted.



By Miron, Guyon with sketches by M. Auger. Exclusive to The Post.

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LADIES' FASHIONS

Cauliflowers are Colossal

By Hadassah Ben Haim

THE first hint of Winter is here in the fleeting appearance of cauliflower in the shops. Alas! They were too fleeting for me, but in order to be well prepared for them when they make a longer stay, I dusted off some old favourite recipes and a couple of new ones well worth trying. Some of them call for grilling or oven baking, but most people who haven't got an oven at all, or if they do have one, they are so utterly confused by the electricity regulations, that they just use the surface to stand their paraffin cookers on, so all baking takes place in the wonder pot in these recipes.

The simplest way with cauliflowers is just to place them in boiling salted water till they are tender, but not boiled in pieces. Try serving them this way with fried bread crumbs.

Cauliflower au Gratin
Make a white sauce by melting 1 tablespoonful of fat and blending in 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt and pepper. Add 1 cup milk (powder) stirring well to prevent lumps forming. Allow to boil for two minutes stirring constantly, then pour into double cooker and cook twenty minutes to thicken. Drain the cauliflower and keep whole or in large pieces. Place in baking dish (wonder

pot) and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake till the bread crumbs are brown. Remove from heat, place in serving dish and cover with white sauce. If you have a corner of cheese left over grate it and add the bread crumbs before baking.

Spanish Cauliflower
Chop 1 medium-sized onion and a few sprigs of parsley. Fry together lightly. Add salt and pepper, and blend in 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 cup boiling water. Add 3 tablespoonful tomato sauce—it was a relief to find some use for mine, no one used it after the first day or two when it went on everything—place the cooked cauliflower in the wonder pot, cover with sauce, bake five minutes and serve hot.

Hungarian Cauliflower
Place cooked cauliflower in wonder pot. Sprinkle with 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper and 1/4 cup bread crumbs. Dot with margarine. Cover with half bottle lebania and bake for 30 minutes.

The next recipe needs rice and tinned tomatoes, so hold onto it for a bit. One day we are sure to have rice again, and my grocer heard from his son who works on a meekah that half the tomato crop had gone for canning, so something may turn up.

Rumanian Cauliflower
Brown one medium chopped

onion in fat. Add chopped up cauliflower, raw, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 1/2 cup rice, and 1/4 cup water. Cook till the rice and cauliflower are tender, add salt and pepper, and if you like it, sour salt.

Cauliflower Croquettes
Finely chop two cups cold cooked cauliflower. Add one cup very thick white sauce, (see above) 1 small chopped onion, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley. Line the bottom of a pan with bread crumbs, lay into them the cauliflower mixture, cover with crumbs and chill thoroughly. When chilled cut into suitable shapes, dip into bread crumbs and egg, and fry.

Cold cooked cauliflower and diced beetroot make an attractive salad either with mayonnaise, or oil and vinegar dressing. Or mashed into cooked fillet with mayonnaise, it makes a new and interesting filling for the green peppers that are still with us. If you have any dried egg left, try dipping separate cooked croquettes into reconstituted egg and bread crumbs and fry them. Cauliflower can make a satisfying and tasty meal.

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